

THE TICKET  
IN HIS BOOT.

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Jimmie Slater's father died when he was but six years old, and Jimmie had to go to work selling papers to help out his mother and the other children. From that he drifted into the position of telegraph messenger boy and when he was fifteen helped at a livery stable. This job suited him better than the others, for he was very fond of horses. Making the acquaintance of a raiser of blooded stock who took a fancy to him, he left the livery business for a stock farm. Jimmie, like the horses, must have had some very good blood in him, for he sent every dollar of his small wages that he didn't need to keep body and soul together to his mother, who was getting old and feeble, and he worried because he couldn't send her more.

Jimmie begged Mr. Wheelock, his employer, to let him ride in a race, but was only permitted to ride in practice trials of speed. Indeed, the stockman seemed perfectly willing that Jimmie should get all the practice he wanted. Finally he told Jimmie that he might make a trial of his ability in a real race, but on a horse that had no chance to win. Jimmie was delighted, and when, rigged out in tight breeches and a scarlet jacket, he mounted his horse he felt that he had reached the summit of his ambition.

A man came up to him, making signs that he had something private to communicate. Jimmie bent down, and the man whispered to him:

"See here, sonny, want to make some money?"

Jimmie thought of his old mother and the kids.

"Because if you do I've got \$200 for you. I've fixed five of six jockeys to let my horse win. Your horse has no chance anyway, so there's nothing wrong in it for you."

"If I can't win, why do you want to pay me to lose?"

"To make a dead certainty of it. The way I do it is this: My horse is quoted at 20 to 1. I give the jockeys each a ticket that calls for \$200 to \$10. I'll slip your ticket in your boot."

Jimmie's education had not been in the moral line, but he was instinctively honest. And he was as smart as he was honest. If his employer should lose any money on the race Jimmie wanted him to know that he had been swindled.

The man gave him a slap on the leg, managing at the same time to shove a ticket in his boot, and Jimmie rode off. Soon after that the horses got into position, and the bell sounded.

Now, Mr. Wheelock, who owned the horse Jimmie rode—he had named him Mark Tapley—had his eye on both Jimmie and Mark. Nobody knew anything about the horse except Mr. Wheelock, who knew all about his pedigree and believed him to be of great promise. He had watched Jimmie ride in the trial races and had noticed that he was a natural jockey, but, fearing that if Jimmie knew he was riding a horse that might win and was backed by his master the boy might get ruffled, he did not tell him what was expected of him. Besides, he didn't care to trust his secret with any one, not even Jimmie.

The start had no sooner been made than the favorite began to pull ahead. Mark Tapley was one of the last across the line and after passing one or two of the last runners kept his position for the first quarter. When half the course had been run the favorite was first, Mark Tapley three lengths behind and the rest scattered.

"The little jewel!" muttered Wheelock to himself. "He's ready to give his horse a spurt, and I believe he'll do it."

Jimmie gained but slowly. By the time three-quarters had been gone over he had gained only a length. But the favorite had from the first been doing his best, and Mark Tapley was getting nervous to his work. When but an eighth remained Jimmie began to push him. In a few seconds it was neck and neck, and at the goal he passed the wire half a length ahead.

There was the usual excitement when it was discovered that a horse against which 20 to 1 had been bet had won the race, and every one who had a dollar on him had pocketed \$20. Though the winner's owner had risked but \$2,000, he had won \$40,000. He pulled Jimmie off the horse, giving him a hug as he did so, and told him that he was a little brick.

The same evening he sent for his jockey to come to his house and when Jimmie appeared handed him a check for \$500, saying at the same time, "Put that in a savings bank." Jimmie's eyes opened wide. Then he thought of the ticket in his boot. Pulling it out, he handed it to Mr. Wheelock, telling him how he had received it. The stockman looked from the ticket to Jimmie's face in wonder, not speaking for some time; then he said:

"Where did you learn honesty?"

"Dunno," Jimmie replied. "Reckon it was born in me."

The stockman tore up the check he had written and wrote another. It was for \$5,000.

"Shall I put it into the business for you, Jimmie?"

Jimmie was too overwhelmed just then to reply, but in time he assented, and the concern is now Wheelock & Slater.

Jimmie in his prosperity did not forget his old mother and when she died sent all his brothers and sisters to school. They are all growing up fine men and women and consider their brother a greater man than the president of the United States.

SPENCER TROWBRIDGE.

A High Award.  
"Can't you give me something more lofty?" asked the aviator disdainfully. "I have flown so high that I consider the pain beneath me."—Kansas City Times.

SHOWS TAFT  
A WINNERNew York Herald Canvass  
Gives Him Lead

## OF 38 MORE THAN MAJORITY

Careful Canvass Credits Taft with 280 Electoral Votes—Conceding Doubtful States to Bryan, He is 77 Votes Behind.

## The Probable Result.

Total votes electoral college	483
Necessary to a choice	242
Reasonably sure for Taft	280
Reasonably sure for Bryan	156
Doubtful	47
Taft's lead over votes needed	38
Taft's indicated plurality in New York	80,500

Governorship of New York neck and neck.

House of Representatives Republican.

For many years the pre-election canvasses of the New York Herald have been received with great interest, as they have been characterized by careful detail and impartiality. In years past they have proven strikingly accurate.

This year the Herald has conducted a thorough canvass of all the states, and its conclusion is that Taft will defeat Bryan. The Herald claims no more for its canvass than the fact that it has been taken with absolute impartiality and by trained observers.

Gives 280 Votes to Taft.

Without making any positive prediction and basing its conclusion on the reports of correspondents connected with it and three great Western papers, with which it has collaborated, the Herald shows that William H. Taft is reasonably sure of 280 votes in the electoral college.

The reports of the trusted correspondents on which this estimate is based have been carefully checked by other reports from independent sources.

William J. Bryan is quite certain to receive 156 electoral votes, 20 votes are doubtful, with a Democratic tendency, while 26 are doubtful and more likely to go to the Republicans. If Mr. Bryan should succeed in carrying all the doubtful states he would have 203 electoral votes—77 less than his Republican competitor.

The canvass also forecasts that the Republicans will probably carry the House of Representatives. The indicated strength of the respective parties is: Republican, 219; Democratic, 172. There are 22 doubtful districts with Republican tendencies and 20 with Democratic tendencies.

Hughes Has Close Fight in New York.

New York is one of the states that is classed for Taft. His plurality will probably be quite large.

The contest for governor of New York is apparently exceedingly close, with the tide setting in Governor Hughes' direction.

Two weeks ago the Herald's preliminary canvass showed Mr. Chanler in the lead. The Herald pointed out, however, that the opposition to Governor Hughes had reached its greatest development in the early part of the campaign, and that the Republicans built great hopes on his proposed whirlwind tour of the state, it being admitted that Mr. Hughes was one of the greatest campaigners of his generation.

It now looks as if the fight for the governorship will not be settled until the ballots are cast.

Possibility of a Bryan Landslide.

It is only fair to say that under present conditions, on the heels of a panic, with a large number of workmen unemployed, with labor in an unsettled frame of mind regarding where its interests lie, and with Mr. Bryan making a sensational campaign in an effort to shake the East, there is still the possibility of a landslide which might elect the Democratic candidate, but candor and fairness require the Herald to say that there does not seem to be a strong probability of such a landslide.

Mr. Bryan and his national committee have in the canvass which has been conducted for the purpose of this forecast been treated with great fairness. The Herald has been committed to neither candidate, being an independent newspaper, pledged to its constituents to give the news without bias. The Chicago Record-Herald, which has conducted a campaign in a portion of the middle West and in the Northwest, is an independent newspaper rather inclined toward the Republican candidate. The Cincinnati Enquirer, which has made the poll in Ohio, Indiana and the border states, is an independent newspaper frequently with Democratic leanings. The St. Louis Republic, which had charge of debatable Missouri and Kansas, is a strong supporter of the Democracy, but first of all a newspaper.

The object in organizing the investigation into political conditions was first of all to cover the country and get at the real political drift. In order to do this, each of the newspapers engaged in the work spent many thousands of dollars. They sent forth special investigators, trained correspondents and reliable canvassers. Tabulations of straw votes were taken in each of the doubtful states. Factories, railroads, exchanges, whole villages, various classes of professional men and mechanics received ballots and marked the candidates for whom they intended to vote this year and for whom they voted in the last presidential and state campaigns. In some of the states the investigation was continued much longer than had originally been planned, in order that the sentiment both before and after Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft had made their tours could be ascertained. All possible

## Why Not Try

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## ASTHMA REMEDY?

Gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial package by mail 50 cents. Williams' MFG. Co., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by C. H. Kendrick & Co., Barre, Vt.

## THE CAUSE OF COLDS

Good Advice Regarding the Prevention of Coughs and Colds.

If people would only properly fortify and strengthen their system, about 98 per cent. of coughs, colds and pneumonia might be avoided. These troubles are simply the result of weakness, which produces a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, which is an internal skin of the body. When this skin is weakened, it becomes infected with germs which are carried through the system by the blood. These parasites attack and break these delicate tissues and set up a soreness which produces what is in reality an external sore.

The only thing that will cure coughs and colds and prevent pneumonia is a medication which is absorbed and carried by the blood so that the diseased membrane is disinfected, cleaned, soothed and healed.

We have a remedy which we honestly believe infallible and unsurpassable for the prevention and cure of coughs, colds and all catarrhal conditions. It is the prescription of a famous physician, who has an enviable reputation of 30 years of cures gained through the use of this medicine. We promise to either effect a cure in every case or make no charge for the medicine. We urge everybody in Barre who has need of such a medicine to try Rexall Muc-Tone.

It stands to reason that we could not afford to make such statements and give our own personal guarantee to this remedy if we were not absolutely positive that we could substantiate our claim in every particular, and we see no reason why anyone should hesitate to accept our offer and try it. We have two sizes of Rexall Muc-Tone. Prices 50c and \$1.00. Sometimes a 50 cent bottle is sufficient for a cure. As a general thing, the most chronic case is cured with an average of three large bottles. Remember, the medicine will cost you nothing if you are not satisfied in every particular. Rickett & Wells, the Red Cross Pharmacy, Miles granite block.

Tests were applied, and the result has been given piecemeal from day to day in the Herald, the Record-Herald, the Enquirer and the Republic for more than two weeks.

## Forecast of Electoral Vote.

State	Taft	Bryan
Alabama	10	9
California	7	5
Connecticut	7	5
Delaware	3	3
Idaho	3	3
Illinois	27	13
Iowa	13	10
Kansas	10	10
Maine	4	4
Massachusetts	14	14
Michigan	14	14
Minnesota	11	11
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	12	12
New York	32	32
North Dakota	4	4
Ohio	23	23
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	34	34
Rhode Island	4	4
South Dakota	4	4
Utah	3	3
Vermont	4	4
Washington	5	5
West Virginia	7	7
Wisconsin	13	13

Total 280

State 280

Alabama 10

Arkansas 9

California 7

Connecticut 7

Delaware 3

Idaho 3

Illinois 27

Iowa 13

Kansas 10

Maine 4

Massachusetts 14

Michigan 14

Minnesota 11

New Hampshire 4

New Jersey 12

New York 32

North Dakota 4

Ohio 23

Oregon 4

Pennsylvania 34

Rhode Island 4

South Dakota 4

Tennessee 12

Texas 12

Virginia 12

Total 166

Doubtful Democratic Leanings

Kentucky 13

Nebraska 8

Total 21

Doubtful Republican Leanings

Colorado 5

Indiana 15

Montana 3

Wyoming 3

Total 26

BRYAN MUST CARRY  
NEW YORK STATE

Taft Can Win Without It—Campaign Will Be Exciting Struggle All This Week.

New York, Oct. 26.—The New York World (supporting Bryan) summarizes the situation to date as follows:

"Nine days before the campaign the managers of all political parties agree that Mr. Bryan cannot be elected president of the United States without the thirty-nine electoral votes of New York state. Mr. Taft can get the requisite 242 votes without New York; but to do so he must land Ohio and Indiana, or either Ohio with West Virginia, Nebraska and Maryland.

"Ohio has twenty-three votes, Indiana fifteen and Maryland and Nebraska eight votes and West Virginia seven. Both sides are supremely confident of carrying enough of the aggregate of one hundred votes accredited to these so-called 'doubtful' states to win. At present the concessions of party managers justify this line-up of the various states:

"For Bryan—Alabama, 11 votes; Arkansas, 9; Colorado, 5; Idaho, 3; Florida, 5; Georgia, 13; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 9; Massachusetts, 10; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 7; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; and Wyoming, 3. Total, 178.

For Taft—California, 10; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 27; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 11; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; North Dakota, 4; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 5; and Wisconsin, 13. Total, 205.

Doubtful—Indiana, 15; Maryland, 8; Nebraska, 8; New York, 32; Ohio, 23; and West Virginia, 7. Total, 100.

HEARST NOW  
HITS GOV. STONEArchbold Letters Regarding  
Judicial Appointments

## SUGGESTS APPOINTMENT

For Pennsylvania Supreme Court Because of Familiarity With Oil and Gas—Money Sent to Attorney-General Elkin.

New York, Oct. 26.—William R. Hearst was the star speaker at the Independence League mass meeting at Carnegie hall Saturday night, and he took the occasion to read some Archbold letters to ex-Governor William A. Stone and his attorney general, John P. Elkin.

Mr. Hearst, the last speaker, began by declaring that the Standard Oil company had supported Mr. Cleveland and had helped to advance the political aims of Mr. Hanna, but, alarmed at the \$29,000,000 fine imposed under a Republican administration, had turned to the Democratic party again. Mr. Hearst continued:

"Before reading these letters I am going to ask my friends in the audience to extend to me a fond farewell.

"Information has been delicately conveyed to be that if I stop reading letters right now I will be forgiven, but if I read another damaging disclosure the whole power of the Standard Oil will be exercised against me.

"I say farewell to my friends, therefore, because I am going to read the letters.

"26 Broadway, December 5, 1902.

"My dear governor: I am sure you will pardon any seeming presumption on my part in writing you on a subject in which, both personally and on behalf of my company, I am greatly interested. It is to urge the appointment of a consistent of Judge Morrison to the supreme court bench, vice Mitchell, deceased. Judge Morrison's character for ability and integrity needs no word at this time, but aside from these great considerations his familiarity with all that pertains to the great industries of oil and gas in the important relation they bear to the interests of the western part of the state makes him especially desirable as a member of the court from that section.

"I am sure that it may prove possible for you to favor the appointment of Judge Morrison's appointment. I am, with very high regard, sincerely yours,

"John D. Archbold.

"Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Harrisburg, Pa. I certainly do not intend to attack the judiciary.

"I do not intend to make the slightest comment upon this letter.

"But I feel at liberty to inform the public that Judge Morrison is to-day a member of the superior bench of Pennsylvania and that he reached that high position either through his ability and integrity, or through his familiarity with gas and oil."

"Mr. Archbold has written other letters to Governor Stone, and here is one of them.

"26 Broadway, Sept. 5, 1900.

Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Governor: Will you permit me to say that if it seems consistent for you to appoint Judge John Henderson of Meadville, Pa., to the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Green it will be a matter of intense personal satisfaction to me. I am sure I need not occupy your time with any argument as to Judge Henderson's fitness, either as to character or legal qualification. With high regard, I am, very truly yours,

"John D. Archbold.

"We observe from this letter that any discussion of a judge's character or legal qualifications is a waste of the governor's valuable time. What 'more company' is interested in is his familiarity with gas and oil."

"Here again it may be remarked casually that either because of his 'character' and 'legal qualifications' or because of his familiarity with gas and oil Judge Henderson also occupies a position on the superior court of Pennsylvania.

"We now finally come to a batch of correspondence of much interest and significance. I will read it without comment."

"26 Broadway, Sept. 28, 1909.

Personal.

Hon. John P. Elkin, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Elkin:—Responding to your favor of September 25, it gives me pleasure to enclose you herewith letter of introduction from Mr. William Rockefeller, Mr. J. W. Weaver or Mr. H. Mc Kay Twombly. We hope the letter will be of service. Very truly yours,

John D. Archbold.

Telegram.

March 15, 1900.

Hon. John P. Elkin, Indiana, Pa.

Telegram received. Will do as requested.

John D. Archbold.

26 Broadway, March 15, 1900.

Hon. John P. Elkin, Indiana, Pa.

Personal.

My Dear General: In accordance with your telegraphic request of to-day, I beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$5,000 in fulfillment of our understanding. Very truly yours,

John D. Archbold.

26 Broadway, Feb. 5, 1900.

My Dear General: In accordance with your request in your telegram of to-day, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for \$10,000, kind acknowledgment of which will oblige. Yours very truly,

John D. Archbold.

To Hon. John P. Elkin, Indiana, Pa.

My Dear General: Enclosed copy of a measure pending. I am not sure whether in the House or Senate. Being an act to amend an existing statute, as stated. For reasons which seem to us potent we would greatly like to see this proposed amendment killed. Won't you kindly tell me about it and advise me what you think the chances are? Very truly yours,

John D. Archbold.

To the Hon. John P. Elkin, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Pa.

"I do not intend to make any comment on these letters.

"I will state, however, for the information of the citizens, that Mr. John P. Elkin is now a supreme court justice of the state of Pennsylvania."

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TWO CENTS THE VALUE  
HE SET UPON HIS WIFE

Husband's Letter of Appraisal Also Advises Her to Jump Into the Lake.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A decree of divorce has been granted to Mrs. Anna Bartos, who no longer desires to again live with Herman Bartos, who deserted her and in a letter informed her that she was not worth two cents.

Mrs. Bartos declared that her husband had left her on July 5, 1906, and had gone to Panama. As showing that he had not the slightest intention of returning and as indicating how he regarded matrimony, she produced a letter dated May 26 last.

Here is the letter.

"Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.

"To Mrs. Anna Bartos:

"I write you a few lines to let you know that I landed here safe. I'm working on the Panama canal, but not with a pick-and-shovel. I work in the machine shop. I like my job. I don't think I'll go back to the states again. I'll stay down here, where it's warm all the year around. I would write more, but you ain't worth the paper I write on. gee, I feel sorry for the 2 cents I have to put on the envelope to mail the letter to you, because you ain't worth 2 cents. see—that shows how much I think of you. o, go jump in the lake and say—here goes nuttin'." that's all.

"Herman Bartos.

"P. S.—Love and regards to the children, but none for you. the lake for yours."

President Hadley's Bath.

Arthur, the six-year-old son of President Hadley, was recently discovered in full possession of the bath-tub, engaged in sailing boats. Removed by force, he left the house, and meeting a lady acquaintance, volunteered this information:

"The president of Yale college won't take his bath this morning."

"Why not?" asked the amused lady.